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## Sikhs Fight Troops for Five Hours In Amritsar

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
NEW DELHI — Gunmen inside the Golden Temple in Amritsar, the Sikh shrine, opened fire on security forces early Monday, leading to a battle lasting at least five hours, an Indian government spokesman said.

The Sikhs attacked the authorities when they were ordered to leave the temple, reliable sources in New Delhi told The Associated Press. At least 36 Sikh militants were killed in the shooting, and their bodies were cremated inside the complex, the sources said.

The government spokesman said that shooting from within the temple complex began before dawn. For the first time, he said, those inside threw hand grenades at security forces. An Indian policeman was seriously injured, the spokesman said. Police sources said shooting continued intermittently Monday.

Troops have so far not entered the shrine, but a Home Ministry spokesman said Monday that they might have to if terrorists inside did not surrender. Sikh militants have vowed there will be a bloodbath if authorities try to raid the temple.

The spokesman said the government wanted "criminals taking shelter in places of worship" to "come out and surrender themselves to the authorities." But he added: "If the only way left is to get them out, we will give them our notice."

Sikh leaders have predicted a possible army attack on the Golden Temple, which Indian officials say houses a Sikh extremist "high command" directing communal attacks.

The Sikhs militants involved in the battle killed belong to the Baba Khalsa group, sources told The Associated Press. The group is aligned with Harchand Singh Longowal, president of the Sikh party Akali Dal and a leader of the agitation for greater religious and political autonomy.

Supporters of the extremist leader Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale were not involved, the sources said. The government accuses Mr. Bhindranwale of being behind most of the Sikh terrorism.

The government said that three persons had been shot to death and nearly 30 houses set ablaze Monday by Sikh extremists in other areas of the northern state of Punjab, where Sikhs and Hindus have clashed for six months.

The state has been off-limits to foreigners without special permits. On Sunday, officials declared a 36-hour curfew, suspending road and rail transport, and imposed a news blackout.

Telephone and telex lines between New Delhi and Amritsar were not working Monday. Publication of Punjabi newspapers was suspended.

The border with neighboring Indian states was sealed off, and troops replaced paramilitary units along Punjab's frontier with Pakistan, the Press Trust of India said.

In a seven-hour gun battle near the shrine Friday between Sikhs and security forces, 11 persons were killed and 29 injured.

(Reuters, AP)

### INSIDE

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BUSINESS/FINANCE

Reuters has sold 28 percent of the company to the public with the shares being snapped up in London. Page 9.

West Germany's gross national product rose a modest 0.5 percent in the first quarter from the last quarter of 1983. Page 9.

TOMORROW

D-Day, 40 years later, is remembered by two American ex-soldiers, one a soldier the other an airmen.



President Ronald Reagan was applauded Monday by Tom FitzPatrick, chairman of the Irish parliament's lower house.

## U.S. Fears Gulf Conflict May Worsen

By Don Oberdorfer

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Reagan administration officials say they are convinced that the crisis in the Gulf will become more serious and U.S. decisions more difficult in the months ahead.

A senior State Department official said it was "certain" that Iran would launch a full-scale ground attack into Iraq, probably on the Basra front, with the 300,000 to 500,000 Iranian troops that have been massed along the border for several months. The official also anticipated more air attacks by both Iraq and Iran against shipping in the Gulf, with a growing danger that Saudi Arabia and other Arab oil states will become involved in the hostilities.

The administration's decision to provide Stinger anti-aircraft missiles and in-flight refueling services for Saudi Arabia and backing for an Arab resolution in the UN Security Council condemning attacks

A large-scale, long-lasting interruption of the flow of Gulf oil could have a disastrous effect on the world economy, which has not yet fully recovered from the quadrupling of oil prices by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and the doubling of global oil prices following the fall of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi of Iran in 1979.

At the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war in September 1980, the Carter administration sent Airborne Warning and Control System aircraft to help protect Saudi Arabia.

Zbigniew Brzezinski, then national security adviser, wrote in his memoirs that Secretary of State Edmund S. Muskie had objected that "we are plunging headlong into World War III."

After Ronald Reagan became president, the United States was involved only peripherally in the Gulf conflict. High-priority contingency planning in the National Security Council's Crisis Pre-Planning Group was touched off by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and the doubling of oil prices following the fall of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi of Iran in 1979.

At the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war in September 1980, the Carter administration sent Airborne Warning and Control System aircraft to help protect Saudi Arabia.

Five thousand anti-Reagan demonstrators marched through central Dublin to the parliament but were kept away from the building by hundreds of policemen. The protesters chanted "Reagan, Terrorist," "Reagan, Murderer" and "Armed, Reckless."

Mr. Reagan had a light schedule Tuesday in preparation for a daylong D-Day anniversary commemoration ceremony Wednesday on the Normandy beaches.

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## Soviet, Syria Affirm Close Ties

*Moscow Trip by Assad's Brother Indicates Policy Linkage*

By Dusko Doder

*Washington Post Service*

MOSCOW — The five-day visit here last week of Vice President Rifat al-Assad of Syria has underscored the importance the Soviet leadership attaches to its key Middle Eastern ally.

Arab sources said the main purpose of Mr. Assad's visit was to brief the Soviet leadership on recent diplomatic efforts to defuse the Iran-Iraq conflict and secure the oil shipping lanes in the Gulf.

According to official Soviet communiques, Mr. Assad and his Soviet hosts also discussed bilateral questions, including coordination of their policies in the Middle East.

Mr. Assad's position within the Syrian leadership has been a mystery in the last several months as a slow-moving power struggle took place in Damascus amid speculation about whether Mr. Assad had overplayed his hand in his effort to position himself to succeed his ailing older brother, President Hafez al-Assad. Diplomatic observers in the Soviet Union interpreted his mission to Moscow as a signal of his ascendancy.

There has been no information available in Moscow on the substance of the talks that Mr. Assad had with all the leading Soviet officials, including President Konstantin U. Chernenko and Prime Minister Nikolai A. Tikhonov.

The Soviet Union and Syria are linked by a treaty of friendship and cooperation and Mr. Tikhonov reaffirmed Moscow's commitment "to render invariable support" to Syria. The Soviet Union has deployed its best surface-to-air missiles in Syria and they are manned by Soviet troops.

Diplomats said that Mr. Assad, who was accompanied by Foreign Minister Farouk al-Sharaa and senior economic officials, believed he had raised the question of additional Soviet military aid to Syria.

But the most pressing issue believed to have been discussed was the situation in the Gulf and Syria's efforts to influence Iran.

Vice President Assad arrived in Moscow shortly after Abd Halim Khaddam, another Syrian vice-president and former foreign minister, visited Tehran with a message from President Assad urging an end to Iranian attacks on Gulf shipping.

Arab diplomats said that Mr. Assad had given the Soviet leadership Syria's reading of the current situation. There were no hints as to the outcome of the discussions.

## Iranian Anniversary May Signal New Offensive

*Reuters*

TEHRAN — As Iran celebrates the 21st anniversary of an anti-shah uprising on Tuesday, diplomats are predicting a new offensive against Iraq in the Gulf war.

There has been speculation for weeks in Tehran about an offensive, and Iraq has its troops on full alert awaiting what diplomats expect to be a two-pronged Iranian attack on the northern and southern fronts.

Some believe the initial phases of a battle may have already begun and that Tehran is awaiting an auspicious date to announce it.

Tuesday's anniversary marks an abortive uprising against Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi in 1963, led

by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the spiritual leader of the successful 1979 revolution.

Ayatollah Khomeini has told Iran's army that Tuesday could be an "epic day," U.S. military officials said in Washington. But they said that they did not necessarily interpret the message, monitored by intelligence sources over the weekend, as a signal for the opening of an assault.

Iranian war communiques and newspapers have given no indication that a major attack is imminent. The communiques refer to artillery exchanges, but without saying whether they are defensive or intended to soften up Iraqi positions prior to an assault.

Newspapers have reported a steady flow of volunteers to the front, but the numbers appear insignificant compared with the estimated 500,000 troops already there.

Diplomatic sources in the Gulf have suggested that Iran might launch an offensive to switch the focus of the war and ease Iraqi pressure on shipping using Iran's ports and its oil export terminal on Kharg Island.

In Washington, Iran's ambassador to the United Nations said Monday that his country was ready to negotiate to prevent a catastrophe in the Gulf but was not prepared to enter talks to end its 44-month-old war with Iraq.

"We are prepared to negotiate in order to prevent an escalation of the war in the Persian Gulf and not

front for an assault on Iraq," Mr. Khomeini said. "I think we have been preparing ourselves for further operations during the past four years."

■ **Turkish Ship Blazes**

Shipping sources said Iranian firemen were working Monday to control a blaze aboard a Turkish tanker, the Buyuk Hun, which caught fire Sunday after a missile fired from an Iraqi plane exploded in the ship's crew quarters. United Press International reported from Abu Dhabi.

■ **Ankara May Bar Shipping**

Turkey's acting foreign minister, Mesut Yilmaz, said Monday that Ankara might temporarily bar Turkish ships from sailing to the war zone in the Gulf following the attack on the Buyuk Hun. The Associated Press reported from Ankara.

## Washington Fears Gulf War May Drag In Its Arab Allies

(Continued from Page 1)

responses that can be grouped in four areas:

• U.S. and global oil preparedness. Two special National Security Council committees, on U.S. energy security and international economic preparedness, have been meeting since January. Detailed preparations were made to use the U.S. Strategic Petroleum Reserve quickly to prevent panic in the event that supplies from the Gulf were shut off. Other countries were asked to increase their strategic reserves.

• Nonmilitary support for Iraq. Administration officials concluded late last year that an Iraqi defeat and a resounding victory for Iran's Islamic revolutionaries would be "contrary to U.S. interests." Gulf Arab states were informed of this by a State Department and Defense Department mission in early December.

The administration encouraged a Japanese initiative led by Deputy Foreign Minister Toshiro Nakajima, who sought to persuade Iran to permit Iraq to resume its oil exports through the Gulf. The exports had been stopped by Iranian attacks in the early days of the war.

In return, Iraq would ease its attacks on Iranian oil exports, and Japan would restart work on a long-dormant Iranian petrochemical project. Tehran rejected the proposal in January.

The Reagan administration encouraged the improvement of an Iraqi oil pipeline across Turkey and the construction of pipelines across Saudi Arabia and Jordan so more Iraqi oil could be exported even though the traditional Gulf tanker route remained closed to Baghdad.

• Denial of arms to Iran; restraints on Iraq. The administration mounted a worldwide campaign, headed by the former Middle East envoy, Richard M. Fairbanks, to shut off the flow of

military supplies to Iran. Officials believe this had substantial success with European nations and South Korea. They said there were also indications that China might hold back on a large arms shipment that had been expected to go to Tehran.

The situation regarding Iraq is more complicated. The United States is tacitly backing Iraq by saying it should not be permitted to lose the war, yet it wishes to avoid the supply of weapons to Iraq that could escalate the conflict into an international crisis.

Iraq's major arms supplier, the Soviet Union, seems to have reached the conclusion, similar to that of Washington, that its interests would be harmed most by an Iranian victory.

Since last fall, full-scale Soviet arms deliveries on credit terms as well as Soviet economic aid for Iraq have been resumed, according to diplomatic sources. Administration officials say they have no evidence so far that Moscow has supplied Iraq with weapons powerful enough to destroy the Iranian oil port at Kharg Island, as President Saddam Hussein of Iraq said on May 23. But President Hussein's claim is taken seriously.

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In return, Iraq would ease its attacks on Iranian oil exports, and Japan would restart work on a long-dormant Iranian petrochemical project. Tehran rejected the proposal in January.

A series of missions to the area since last fall, particularly a trip in April by Assistant Secretary of State Richard W. Murphy and Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter, deputy White House national security affairs adviser and chairman of the Crisis Pre-Planning Group, acquainted the Arab states with what the United States is and is not able to do under present circumstances.

These points were made even more explicit in a May 21 letter from Mr. Reagan to Saudi Arabia's King Fahd.

If Saudi Arabia and others want direct U.S. military involvement in their defense, they will have to request it publicly, they were told.

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## U.S. Court Bars Suit on Agent Orange

Judge Rules Veterans Cannot Sue Washington

*The Associated Press*

NEW YORK — A U.S. District Court judge rejected Monday a lawsuit against the federal government by Vietnam veterans who claim they were injured by the herbicide Agent Orange.

The judge, Jack B. Weinstein, who persuaded the veterans to accept a \$180-million settlement with seven chemical companies May 7, said the court had determined more than two years ago that the law bars such claims against the government.

The court has no alternative under this circumstance but to issue an order of judgment dismissing the complaint," Mr. Weinstein told the veterans' attorney, Victor J. Yannaccone Jr. The ruling, however, does not end other Agent Orange-related legal claims against the government.

The government was not a party to the May 7 agreement. The seven firms, which produced Agent Orange and other herbicides for the military from 1962 to 1971, did not concede liability but agreed to pay \$180 million into a trust fund that is expected to pay claims by veterans and their families for 25 years.

The veterans' lawsuit sought to force the government to provide a "uniform system" of "complete medical care" for the veterans. The exact number of plaintiffs in the class-action Agent Orange litigation has never been counted, but estimates have ranged from 18,000 to 120,000.

The chemical companies have themselves sued the government for reimbursement, claiming that they were acting as its agents in producing the herbicide to its specifications.

In addition, lawyers directly involved in negotiating the settlement for the veterans have said they are seeking ways to sue Washington for the independent claims of veterans' wives and children, who say they suffered miscarriages and birth defects because of the veterans' Agent Orange exposure.

The veterans themselves have blamed Agent Orange for cancer, liver and nerve damage, skin rashes and other ailments they suffered after returning to the United States.

Agent Orange was sprayed over large sections of South Vietnam and adjoining countries to strip the jungle vegetation that provided cover for enemy guerrillas.

Mr. Yannaccone's lawsuit was essentially the same as one that was rejected in U.S. District Court in April 1982 by Judge George Pratt, who was then in charge of the Agent Orange litigation.

Judge Pratt ruled that the 34-year-old Feres doctrine, which prohibits servicemen from suing the federal government for wartime injuries, was among several legal obstacles to the suit.

## Elizabeth Peier, Correspondent for Newsweek, Dies

*International Herald Tribune*

NEW YORK — Elizabeth Peier, 48, a Newsweek correspondent who became the first woman to head one of the magazine's foreign bureaus when she was assigned as Paris bureau chief in January 1976, died Friday at her home in New York. The cause of death was not disclosed.

She was reassigned to the magazine's New York office in April 1978. At the time of her death she had been a Newsweek correspondent for 26 years, covering wars, politics and cultural affairs. Her earlier assignments included the New York, Washington and Paris bureaus, where she was a correspondent from 1964 to 1969.

■ **Other deaths:**

Douglas Quenedit, 76, former U.S. diplomat and civil servant and European advertising manager for the Paris edition of the New York Herald Tribune from 1951 to 1953, Thursday at the American Hospital of Paris.

Nate Nelson, 52, a star singer of rock 'n' roll in the 1950s and 1960s as a lead singer for the Flamingos and the Platters, Friday in Boston of heart failure after a last-minute plea for a donor heart failed.

Artiph Lyulka, 76, a Soviet aircraft engine designer who supervised the development of turbines and the Platters, Friday in Boston of heart failure after a last-minute plea for a donor heart failed.

Rebel Attack Kills 80 In Bangladeshi Village

*Reuters*

DHAKA, Bangladesh — Tribal guerrillas in southeastern Bangladesh killed 80 people and injured more than 200 in an attack on a village, officials said Monday.

The guerrillas opened fire with automatic weapons and destroyed Bhushansari village, near Chittagong. At least 43 persons were killed and 32 were injured in an ambush in the same area Thursday.

■ **Arbitration Urged in German Strike**

STUTTGART, West Germany (UPI) — Economics Minister Otto Lamborghini called in an interview published Monday for an arbitration to end to the three-week-old metalworkers' strike that has paralyzed the West German auto industry and idled 350,000 workers.

An estimated 7,500 printers joined the metalworkers in support of their claim for a 35-hour workweek by walking out Monday at 112 plants across the country, a union spokesman said.

Management in the metalworkers' dispute said it would accept an invitation from the 2.6-million-member IG Metall union to resume talks Tuesday in Stuttgart, but neither side was hopeful of a quick end to the dispute.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Tass Denies Sakharov Death Reports

MOSCOW (AP) — Tass denied Monday that the dissident Soviet physicist, Andrei D. Sakharov, had died and asserted that those who said he was dead were "burying him alive."

"They are healthy and they are not fasting," Tass said of Mr. Sakharov, 63, and his wife, Yelena G. Bonner. The couple were reported to have started a hunger strike last month in the city of Gorki, where Mr. Sakharov has lived in exile since 1980.

Tass said "U.S. secret services" and their supporters "do not want to score themselves to the fact that their provocation with Sakharov has failed." The news agency added: "They continue to spread new, false accusations based on fabrications and nothing else."

A newspaper in Florence, La Città, reported last week that a woman who met Mrs. Bonner in 1973 and 1977 had had a telephone call from a woman identifying herself as Mrs. Bonner. The caller was quoted as saying that a male nurse at a Gorki hospital had told her that Mr. Sakharov "is no longer with us." Tass said: "Those who are spreading gossip about the death of Sakharov are burying him alive."

### Mitterrand Affirms Moscow Visit

PARIS (NYT) — President François Mitterrand will visit Moscow in June as planned, the government confirmed Monday.

An Elysee Palace communiqué issued two hours after the visit was announced in Moscow by Tass, said Mr. Mitterrand would make the trip, his first to the Soviet Union since taking office, in the second half of June.

Informants said the visit would begin on June 20.

Normally, visits by heads of state are announced simultaneously by the governments involved. The peculiar nature of Monday's announcement underlined the dispute surrounding the Socialist president's trip, especially in view of the widespread concern over the case of the Soviet dissident Andrei D. Sakharov.

■ **Ceausescu, Chernenko Seem to Differ**

MOSCOW (Reuters) — President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania met Monday with the Soviet president, Konstantin U. Chernenko, and an official report indicated they disagreed on some issues.

A Tass communiqué said the two leaders drew attention to the need to increase the unity and cohesion of the Communist bloc and strengthen its military alliance. This is necessary, Tass said, because of world tension created mainly by the United States. The Kremlin usually blames Washington entirely for tension, and diplomats said the qualification clearly reflected Romania's position.

Mr. Ceausescu, who regularly sets his country apart from fellow members of the Warsaw Pact, arrived in Moscow on Monday for consultations with Kremlin officials before a conference June 12 of leaders of Comecon, the Soviet bloc's trade group. Romanian demands for changes in Comecon rules are believed by Western diplomats to have repeatedly delayed the meeting, the first since 1971.

### China, Belgium Sign Investment Pact

BRUSSELS (AP) — Prime Ministers Zhao Ziyang of China and Wilfried Martens of Belgium signed an agreement Monday for their investments and legal protection for their investments in China.

Mr. Zhao is touring six West European countries to seek trade and investment. A Belgian spokesman said the accord guarantees repatriation of profits to Belgium and sets out compensation formulas should Belgian investments be nationalized.

Belgian exports to China rose to 11 billion Belgian francs (\$200 million) last year from 2 billion francs in 1980.

■ **Lubbers May Need Help From Right**

THE HAGUE (Combined Dispatches) — The Dutch government's decision to accept NATO cruise missiles in numbers linked to the outcome of future U.S.-Soviet arms talks is likely to get parliamentary approval, press reports said Monday, but may need support of right-wing splinter parties.

The center-right coalition of Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers's Christian Democrats and the right-wing, pro-missile Liberals holds only a four-seat majority in the 150-member parliament, which must approve the cabinet decision announced Friday. No date has been set for the vote.

Five Christian Democrats announced after a weekend meeting of their parliamentary delegation that they



Senator Gary Hart, the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson and Walter F. Mondale after their debate.

## For a Rockefeller, Money and Politics Fuel a Row

### West Virginia Governor, Seeking U.S. Senate Seat, Spends \$4 Million

By Ben A. Franklin

New York Times Service

CHARLESTON, West Virginia

—In his 20 years in West Virginia,

the question that Governor John D. Rockefeller 4th has learned to dislike the most is roughly this:

Can a young aristocrat, heir to America's first billion-dollar industrial fortune, find success and fulfillment of purpose in the impoverished hills and hollows of Appalachia? And can he rise from it to national political prominence?

This year, with Mr. Rockefeller running for a seat in the U.S. Senate, the question is stalking him again.

Mr. Rockefeller, 46, came to West Virginia in 1964 as an anti-poverty warrior, looking for a place to "make input" in his own country. He rose swiftly as a politician. Before winning the governorship, he proved to be a formidable vote-getter as a reformist legislator and as West Virginia's secretary of state by asserting that he was "too rich to steal."

In 1980 he spent nearly \$12 million to win a second term as governor. The spending that year, about

\$30 for each voter, he renewed talk here that he was buying his way in a poor state to national political prominence. The doubts led him to declare, "I will die in West Virginia and I will be buried in West Virginia."

This year, running for the Senate seat of Jennings Randolph, who is retiring at the age of 82, Mr. Rockefeller has already spent \$4 million.

In the West Virginia Democratic primary Tuesday, Mr. Rockefeller faces only minimal opposition.

Taken together, the reported and largely borrowed campaign funds of his two Democratic opponents total less than \$120,000, or 10 percent of what Mr. Rockefeller has

spent on television advertising alone.

There have been two measurable effects of Mr. Rockefeller's spending. One has been to frighten off opponents. Mr. Rockefeller's main rival is Arch A. Moore Jr., a Republican former congressman who routed the young millionaire in a modestly financed contest for the governorship in 1972.

In 1976 Mr. Rockefeller spent heavily to defeat former Governor Cecil H. Underwood, and in 1980

he spent even more lavishly in defeating Mr. Moore in their second race for the governorship.

This year Mr. Moore chose to avoid a third battle against Mr. Rockefeller, deciding instead to seek a new term as governor. If elected, it would be his third term.

Mr. Rockefeller's expenditures also appear to have had a sobering effect on the Republican regarded as most likely to win the senate nomination. He is John R. Raese, a 34-year-old millionaire whose family owns coal, limestone, steel and both the newspapers in Morgan-

town.

At first, Mr. Raese declared that only he among West Virginia's outnumbered Republicans had the financial will to spend toe-to-toe with Mr. Rockefeller. But Mr. Raese later mentioned \$1 million as the likely family contribution to his campaign, and last week proposed a \$3 million cap for each candidate in the senate race. By then, Mr. Rockefeller had already spent more than \$4 million.

But the governor's spending has not been without its political costs. There is growing evidence that

Mr. Rockefeller's campaign spending is an embarrassment to some people in this state. Political friends have satirized his campaign theme of "Leadership in Tough Times," and newspapers here have begun to attack the \$4 million outlay.

An editorial in The Charleston Gazette, generally regarded as pro-Rockefeller, quoted an unidentified "Rockefeller partisan" who "privately says what Rockefeller is now spending is obscene."

The Gazette's editorial maintained that Mr. Rockefeller "has a free ride to the U.S. Senate," and asked: "Why, then, must Rockefeller spend a stupendous sum to be elected?" With his name recognition and with the clout of office, if he can't win by lining millions on a political organization and at television screens, politics isn't his forte. He should take his licking, find another endeavor and leave political adventuring to his wife, Sharon, or the oncoming generation."

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## South Africa and Mozambique, After Signing Treaty, Move to Expand Ties

By Allister Sparks  
*Washington Post Service*

MAPUTO, Mozambique — South Africa and Mozambique are moving to expand the peace treaty they signed two months ago into a wide-ranging economic relationship.

Mozambique, facing severe economic and security problems because of drought, cyclones, floods, mismanagement and attacks by South African-backed guerrillas, is looking to its more powerful neighbor to re-establish some of the links that existed while Mozambique was a Portuguese colony.

In Managua, Shultz Sought To Show Willingness to Talk

(Continued from Page 1)

political motivations in the Shultz trip, they said they hoped the opening of talks with Nicaragua would defuse some of the criticism in Washington that the Reagan administration was not making efforts to seek an accord.

The next step, a high-ranking official said, will be for Harry W. Shulman, the special Central America negotiator, to confer with Victor Hugo Tinoco, the Nicaraguan deputy foreign minister, who has been made responsible with negotiations with the United States.

If the negotiations prove productive, the final result will probably not be a formal Nicaraguan-U.S. pact but a regional accord put together by the so-called Contadora group, made up of Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Panama. The group has been trying to get agreement from all Central American states on 21 points, including non-aggression, limits on forces and an end to foreign military advisers.

The talks between the United

States and Nicaragua may be prolonged, but with the elections in both nations as a target date, some officials think this may be a key moment for testing the possibilities.

The expected fall offensive could be significant to the significance of the Shultz trip. Such an offensive could increase pressure on Mr. Reagan to alter his stated opposition to sending U.S. forces to the region.

Officials in the United States and in Nicaragua said no breakthroughs were achieved, and none was expected, in Mr. Shultz's meeting with Sandinist officials. There also seems to be strong skepticism both in Washington and in Managua about the willingness of the other side to compromise.

The administration intends to step up efforts in the House of Representatives to approve \$21 million more in covert aid for the Nicaraguan rebels, Mr. Shultz said. Another official said "the worst signal we can send the Nicaraguans now is to cut the aid."



President José Napoleón Duarte of El Salvador, right, and Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes, an aide, at a press conference.

### Salvadoran Left Must Show Control of Rebels, Duarte Says

(Continued from Page 1)

Duarte said: "If there is a case that I know absolutely, it is the case of the nuns. I don't need to investigate anything. I know it all."

Mr. Duarte was president of El Salvador's provisional junta when the government investigated the killings. He said at the time that he had personally investigated the case and was convinced no higher officials were involved.

His assertion that an inquiry into a possible cover-up was unnecessary seemed to suggest that he might take a softer line toward the armed forces than had previously been expected. Although he said he did not believe senior officials were involved, Mr. Duarte has said previously that he tried to pursue the case vigorously but was stymied by the military.

Last month, after a Salvadoran court convicted five former Na-

tional Guardsmen of aggravated homicide in the killings of the four women on Dec. 2, 1980, the U.S. Embassy said it would encourage the government to pursue an inquiry into the charges of a cover-up.

Kenneth Blakely, deputy chief of mission at the U.S. Embassy, said he would have to "review with Washington if any further action on our part is necessary."

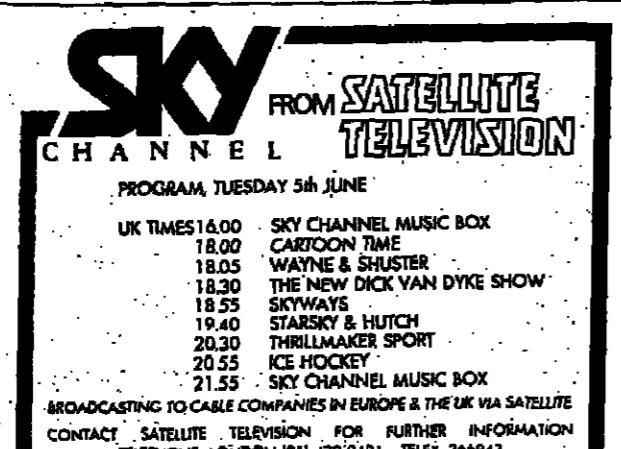
The embassy has given the government a copy of a report prepared in December by a former U.S. judge, Harold R. Tyler Jr. It concluded that there was a cover-up and that it was "quite possible" that the current minister of defense, General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova, was aware of it.

The first reaction of the Salvadoran authorities to the murder was, tragically, to conceal the perpetrators from justice," the report said.



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SKY CHANNEL

It wants South Africa to employ more Mozambicans, help repair and make greater use of the rundown port facilities at Maputo, send tourists to Mozambique's Indian Ocean resorts, and help it grow food on unproductive farmland. An estimated 100,000 Mozambicans died of starvation last year.

South Africa's primary concern has been to get Mozambique to refuse sanctuary to guerrillas of the African National Congress, which South Africa wants to force out of all neighboring countries. By squeezing it economically and aid-

ing a counterinsurgency movement, South Africa pressured Mozambique into signing the nonaggression treaty March 16.

But South Africa, isolated because of its system of racial separation, is also hoping that if a relationship can develop with a country it regards as "the darling of the Third World," this will open the way to its own international acceptance.

Its diplomats are noting with satisfaction that within two months of signing the treaty with Mozambique, called the Nkomati Accord, Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha has embarked on the most extensive tour of Western capitals any South African leader has been able to make since World War II.

In addition, South Africa can help Mozambique recover economically, the diplomatic benefits could be almost unlimited, the diplomats believe.

The success of this is crucial to our whole foreign policy," Colin Patterson, South Africa's new trade commissioner in Maputo, said in a recent interview. "Imagine the effect an economically prosperous Mozambique would have on the attitudes toward South Africa of other neighboring states."

Mr. Patterson's appointment is in itself a diplomatic gain for South Africa. Although he is called a trade commissioner, he is, in fact, a career officer in the Department of Foreign Affairs, giving the position what he calls a "diplomatic dimension."

The administration intends to step up efforts in the House of Representatives to approve \$21 million more in covert aid for the Nicaraguan rebels, Mr. Shultz said. Another official said "the worst signal we can send the Nicaraguans now is to cut the aid."

### Marcos Defends Decree-Making Powers

United Press International

MANILA — President Ferdinand E. Marcos, in an address Monday to the outgoing National Assembly, denied that the Philippine legislature was a "rubber stamp" and defended his powers to legislate by decree, saying he uses them in only a "few instances" after consulting with a party caucus.

The May 16 elections, Mr. Marcos said, showed "a vigorous renewal of confidence" in the present form of government and he denounced calls for the scrapping of the parliamentary system.

Some opposition leaders have

said in an interview. "We understand that a businessman will want to repatriate capital to amortize his investment as quickly as possible."

Mr. Veloso, who is Mozambique's economic affairs minister, sees no conflict in a Marxist-Leninist government's accommodating

capitalism in this way.

"Capital is capital, investment is investment," he said. "If someone invests capital, he wants a return on it, whether he is a private entrepreneur or the head of a state enterprise."

Mr. Veloso said many South African companies had shown an interest in investing in Mozambique, "but the most advanced discussions are in the field of agriculture."

Food production is also Mozambique's most urgent need because of a series of natural disasters coupled with the failure of some big state farms and attacks by guerrillas.

Mr. Veloso said that Mozambique was not only prepared to allow South African companies to launch agribusiness projects alongside its own state farms but would even allow white South African farmers to use farmland in Mozambique.

Mozambique is also hoping for a big increase in South Africa's use of Maputo harbor, which is the closest port to the heavily industrialized Witwatersrand region around Johannesburg.

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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## A 'Super Tuesday' at Last?

Will today be the real Super Tuesday? Every time it looks as if the Democrats are going to settle on a candidate as their nominee, the voters do something unpredicted. The chances now for further surprises are fewer. The last primaries, in California and New Jersey, and also in West Virginia, New Mexico, and South Dakota, are held today. But there still may be a few curves and lunches left in the roller coaster before the Democratic candidates appear on the stage in San Francisco, holding (or declining to hold) each other's arms in the air.

Certainly none of the candidates feels entirely comfortable about this latest Tuesday. Walter Mondale claims to be ahead in New Jersey and thinks he is spotting a surge toward his cause in California. But he has seen hefty vote shifts to Gary Hart before in the last 48 hours of campaigns, notably those in New Hampshire and Ohio, in which he had hoped to catch the nomination.

Gary Hart has unleashed a set of ads, one tailored for California, one for New Jersey, which seem to address squarely some of the differences between the candidates on economic policy. But he may be bogged down by his own mistakes. He has been living down one comment — "the good news" for his wife, Lee, he said, looking out over the lights of 8 million people in the Los Angeles Basin from a \$4-million mansion in Bel Air. "Is that the campaign in California and I campaign in New Jersey" — with patronizing comments about New Jersey's economic progress. And a recent article in the Los Angeles Times about how

Hart and Jackson delegates are working together may have hurt him with Southern California's many Jewish voters.

As for Jesse Jackson, a note of testiness appeared when he refused to join Mr. Mondale and Mr. Hart in a fund-raiser for George McGovern, on the ground that Mr. McGovern should have endorsed his candidacy because their positions on military spending are similar. Mr. Jackson is approaching the time when he must decide whether demands he has characterized as nonnegotiable really are, and what he must do if, as is possible, the Democratic convention does not meet them.

It is easy, early in the race, to create a "lunatic test" the party must pass. It is a lot harder to say what will do if the test is not met, since your action could lead to accusations from rival black leaders that you are helping to re-elect Ronald Reagan.

Theoretically, Mr. Mondale does not have to win either of the big primaries — California or New Jersey — to win the nomination; but if he does badly in both, he is going to have to scramble awfully hard to make sure the delegates committed to him stay committed. Gary Hart needs a victory in one or both to keep his challenge plausible. Jesse Jackson's leverage is greater if the contest seems unresolved. To be truly super — to decide the race in one fell swoop — this final Tuesday would need to produce two Mondale victories in the big states. You can find people who expect that, but no one who does so with firm confidence.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## NATO and Its Offspring

What makes an alliance? Forty years ago, on the eve of D-Day, the question was easier to answer. With Europe ruled by a wholly evil empire, necessity helped forge what Churchill called the "Grand Alliance." A common enemy brought the Western democracies and the Soviet Union together for the specific purpose of defeating Hitler.

Similarly, a specific purpose galvanized the West when war became Cold War. President Harry Truman responded to Europe's economic distress with the Marshall Plan and its security fears with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Necessity again did its work.

NATO now is far from a grand alliance. By deliberate design, its scope was limited to Europe and North America, and its function confined to security. Still, despite endless turmoil over doctrine or missile deployment, NATO's foreign ministers, at a 35th anniversary meeting last week, could look back at the longest interlude of peace in the North Atlantic in a century — the indispensable condition for unprecedented growth.

Now the immediate challenge comes not from the Soviet East but from the Gulf, where religious war threatens access to 15 percent to 20 percent of the West's oil.

The danger is not new; it is as grim as it was only a few years ago. A closure of the Straits of Hormuz might reduce Gulf exports by six million barrels a day at worst. Half that loss could be met by increased output elsewhere, and the rest could be covered from existing reserves for a year or more. But the closure would still bring very bad news indeed.

The United States now gets only 3 percent

of its oil from the Gulf, but that fact does not matter much. Oil prices are set in a global market, and supply disruption would send them soaring in every country. And that would instantly smother a promising economic recovery in the industrial democracies.

As the world knows from the oil shocks of the '70s, this is no hypothetical threat. The Economist of London reckons that the "limed" Gulf war has already tilted inflation about 1 percent and cut growth by the same amount.

But there are means to counter any new oil shock. One of the alliance's offspring is the International Energy Agency, founded a decade ago so that 21 industrial democracies could share stockpiled oil if shortages occurred. Skeptics dismiss the agency, saying that in an emergency, no nation will supply cheap oil to another — and that if all countries do to sell stockpiled oil to each other at market prices, then the market can do the job.

But there is another way the agency can help. It can intervene in the market to stabilize prices, countering panic buying on the spot market or momentary distribution disruptions. The very existence of an agreed plan would steady a volatile market and help keep recovery alive. Precisely how this should be done is the subject of debate. Industry participants insist that the means exist, if governments have the will.

The industrial West cannot do much to end or contain the Gulf war, but it can limit the economic injury. There is an opening here for creative statesmanship, in the tradition of Truman and the original spirit of NATO.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### A Sense of Urgency in London

The most heavily indebted Latin American countries are almost out of patience. On May 30, Bolivia announced a temporary suspension of payment on its debt — estimated at \$1.05 billion. Argentina has let it be known that the foreign ministers of Brazil, Mexico, Colombia and Argentina will meet after the London Economic Summit, which ends June 9. The announcement reveals the exasperation of leaders who have often asked sacrifices of their countrymen, only to see these efforts reduced to nothing by rising U.S. interest rates.

These countries are perfectly right to ask for negotiations with their creditors for a global agreement on the troublesome debt issue. If not, the next question might not be whether they can pay but, simply, whether they will.

The industrialized nations have their backs not only to the wall but to a disastrous budgetary and monetary policy. At the London summit Mr. Reagan's "partners" will likely bring up the issue of interest rates again. Will they be heard? If Mr. Reagan does not listen, his allies, perhaps he will hear his blusters.

— Le Monde (Paris).

It is difficult to work up much enthusiasm about the economic summit. In the past, the summiteers have usually agreed either to do the wrong thing for the right reasons or have

— The Dutch Telegraph (London).

### The Dutch Missile Decision

Whatever may be its implications for the NATO alliance, and it can certainly be turned to good use, the Dutch government's formula for resolving its dilemma about cruise missiles is a little masterpiece of political dexterity.

In allowing a pause, the Netherlands has not broken ranks with NATO. If the Russians are genuine in their negotiating posture the Dutch formula gives them an incentive to return to the talks and stop deployments. The delay does not release the Russians from any hooks.

— The Guardian (London).

The postponement is a solution for domestic consumption and one which misses the real issue of the missile debate. The latter goes to the heart of the European (read West German) desire to make sure that by deploying medium-range missiles under U.S. control, Washington, in case of a conflict, will be forced to rush to the aid of Western Europe.

— De Standard (Brussels).

### FROM OUR JUNE 5 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### 1909: No Pensions for Garibaldians

ROME — There are still some 10,000 men in Italy who fought under Giuseppe Garibaldi in his famous campaigns. They are almost all about sixty-five years of age. The last Garibaldi campaign took place, as will be remembered, in 1867. An effort is being made by influential men to induce the Italian Government to grant them a pension of at least 1 lira a day, so that they may not suffer hunger. But the Government holds that if the Garibaldians are granted pensions the regular soldiers should also have them. About 1,250,000 lire would be required for pensions for the Garibaldians. In the case of the regulars at least 15,000,000 lire would be needed. The Government has refused to act in the matter.

#### 1934: Tariff Powers for the President

WASHINGTON — Congress gave up one of its most zealously guarded powers — that of tariff making — when the Senate by a vote of 57 to 33 passed the bill on June 4 which gives the President power for three years to negotiate trade treaties without Senate ratification and to raise and lower tariff schedules within a range of 50 percent for the purpose of bargaining for commercial advantages. The measure, already passed by the House, goes to conference, where little difficulty is expected in ironing out differences. Five Republicans deserted the traditional stand of their party against any lowering of tariffs to support the bill, while an equal number of Democrats refused to stand with the President.

## What's an MX? Child's Play, My Boy

By Daniel Greenberg

WASHINGTON — Daddy, what's an MX?

It's a big missile that the president wants to build because the Russians have such big missiles they can blow up the missiles that we have setting in holes in the ground.

Where will the MX sit?

In holes in the ground. But that is because the plan was changed.

What's an MX?

It's a missile that would take up too much land, and besides people were afraid to have all those missiles in their neighborhood because they worried that the Russians might blow something up.

What did the president do?

He and his helpers made a new plan. They said the MXs should ride

around on sort of subway trains so that the Russians would never know where the MXs were.

Why didn't we do that?

Well, it would take too much money to dig the subway, so they changed the plan.

To what?

They were going to put the MXs on trucks and have them riding around the country.

That sounds like a good plan.

Maybe, but the trucks would be so big that they would break up the pavement. And a lot of people didn't like the idea of getting caught in traffic jams with MXs.

Did they have another plan?

Yeah, they were going to build something like a racetrack and have the MXs moving around all the time, but they decided that was too expensive. So they didn't do that.

Did anyone have another idea?

That sounds like a good trick. Why didn't we do it?

They found it would take up too much land, and besides people were afraid to have all those missiles in their neighborhood because they worried that the Russians might blow something up.

What did the president do?

He and his helpers made a new plan. They said the MXs should ride

about not fighting with us unless we have 100 Peacekeepers.

How does he know?

He and his helpers say they know things that no one else knows.

What happened then?

The president said the MX should be called by a new name, the Peacekeeper. And he said we should take 100 old missiles out of their holes in the ground and put 100 Peacekeepers in the holes.

But then how could they move around and fool the Russians?

They couldn't move.

If they couldn't move, why did the president want them?

He says the Russians won't talk

about not fighting with us unless we have 100 Peacekeepers.

How does he know?

He and his helpers say they know things that no one else knows.

What happened then?

A bunch of people called congressmen told the president he can have only 15 Peacekeepers. But if the Russians want to talk about not fighting with us he can't have any.

Are we going to do that?

The congressmen are still arguing.

I have another question.

What's that?

Daddy, what's a deficit?

The writer is editor and publisher of *Science & Government Report*.

## Some Primary Observations as Spring Training Ends

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — At the end of the presidential primary elections — the spring training and exhibition season of politics — some things are obvious:

□ The Democrats would rather fight than win.

□ President Reagan would rather win even if he has to switch and talk about peace with the Russians.

□ Walter Mondale is not another Jimmy Carter, no matter what Gary Hart says.

□ Mr. Hart is not a wimp, no matter what Mr. Mondale says.

□ Black voters like Jesse Jackson as their leader. Black leaders are not so sure.

□ Mr. Mondale appeals to the "special interests" of the poor and Mr. Reagan to the "special interests" of the rich, though the similarity is not always noticed.

□ It should follow from this that since there are more poor than rich, Mr. Mondale should win, but that is not the way it is going.

□ Hispanic Americans will be an

important factor, particularly in the Southwest and the West. They number over 20 million in the United States, now the fourth largest Spanish-speaking nation in the world, and will probably outnumber blacks by the end of the '80s.

Maybe these things are not relevant to many people, but they raise some important questions.

Many people, like Mr. Mondale, place their faith in institutions representing Democratic supporters of the past and present — the workers, the teachers, the churches — and talk about the possibility of containing human conflict.

Others like Mr. Reagan — who is also concerned about peace — are more inclined to believe in the "metastasis of struggle" that can be contained mainly by the threat of power and the fear of failure. Many other voters, maybe the majority, could not care less. I can see questions remain-

ing. Is the main issue in the rest

of the '80s? The control of domestic or foreign policy? President Kennedy thought mistakes of domestic policy could hurt you, but blunders of foreign policy could kill you. Mr. Reagan wants to run on the revival of the economy and avoid mentioning the deficits. Mr. Mondale, on the record of Mr. Reagan's foreign policy with the Russians, in Lebanon and in Central America. Take your choice.

□ Is the choice merely between Mr. Reagan and his Democratic opponent? Are the people voting for a man or a government — four more years of the Reagan cabinet and White House staff? We would still like to know who is running the store when our leaders are tired.

□ Is the age of Ronald Reagan a fair question? He thought it was four years ago, but now, four years later, looking four years younger, he rejects the tests on his age that he welcomed four years ago.

He runs around Central America and

## LETTERS

### Stopping the Drug Flow

Regarding "Cocaine Flows Freely by Air Into U.S." (May 19).

So the powerful United States, ready to stop aggression in Central America, in Central Europe, in Asia, cannot stop the drug invasion by "small private aircraft" operating on its borders. The United States boasts the most effective military aircraft but apparently cannot halt these invasions by light planes.

I fear for the safety of the country.

CHARLES M. SHAPP

Marbella, Spain

### To Help the Hungry

I do not see many reports about the famine that is ravaging Africa. Would the famine become bigger if it were the result of conflict, such as the one in Cambodia? If deaths make news, why not the deaths in Africa? What is the world doing to help the hungry?

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Bangkok

ould Consider  
iew of the Gulf

Stephen S. Rosenthal

Washington overlooks the possibility that the driving force of Soviet policy may be less to make a strategic gain than to avert a strategic loss.



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## ARTS / LEISURE

**Paul Audrain: A New President at Dior's Helm***International Herald Tribune*

**PARIS** — The decor has changed at Dior and so has the man. For the first time in 38 years, the house has a new president, Paul

**HEBE DORSEY**

Audrain, 39, who succeeded Jacques Rouet, 66, who was one of the founders of the house with the late Christian Dior.

This move ends a long spell of speculation and struggle at the top.

The change last month became mandatory when the board lowered the retirement age to 65. Rouet remains as a director of the company.

The new man at the helm, slight, soft-spoken, bespectacled and baldish, looks like a head teller at a bank. Wearing a classic navy suit and dark red tie, he comes across as a technocrat. "With me, everything begins and ends with figures," he likes to say.

He sits at an ultramodern glass-topped desk, with contemporary

white rug and curtains, a sharp contrast to Rouet's mahogany desk and library decor. The only trace of the past is the Dior-gray painted walls.

The heavy mantelpiece has been removed and the portrait of Dior that used to hang above the president's head has vanished, replaced with a fashion sketch by the house's chief designer, Marc Bohan.

"But that," Audrain said, "is a mistake. Dior's portrait is coming down."

Developing, Audrain added, means that Dior will aim for a better marketing job. Audrain said that some areas needed zeroing-in on. He cited the United States, "where Dior has a profitable bed-sheets license but no bathroom towels. Our menswear line is weak in Japan and we've asked our partner, Kanebo, to make an effort. We must look at the situation in its global aspect and make it more coherent."

One of Dior's weakest areas is its prestige women's ready-to-wear, with a turnover of \$10 million. Launched in 1973, it never really got off the ground, as Audrain admitted with a pained expression. This collection, long designed by Marc Bohan, was recently turned over to Jacques Pennerou, who, despite having done a good job with Dior's menswear, failed to make this a success.

Asked what he planned to do about it, Audrain was evasive. "All I can tell you is that Pennerou has started working on the collection. He had to, since we had to select the spring fabrics literally the day after the winter collection was shown." He did not, however, say whether Pennerou would finish it. Nor would he discuss further plans. "I'm too new in the job," he said.

Audrain offered no comment on the pending settlement between Rouet and Dior, with Rouet reportedly asking for \$4 million in

important, the constant creativity and research, the beauty of colors, fabrics and shapes, the quality of the production and the distribution." In short, as he said in perfect English minutes later: "We don't want easy money. Dior won't trade down."

Asked to comment on Rouet's achievements in the house, Audrain said: "His biggest plus is the way he managed the licensee operation all over the world. In 1973, before I joined the company, in the United States Dior was making \$17.6 million, mainly with licenses. In 1983, this figure climbed to \$260 million, which is roughly half the total business volume of Dior. This must be put to Rouet's credit. I'm sure we won't be able to duplicate this in the next 10 years."

Asked what Rouet's most negative point was, Audrain said: "He was too much of an authoritarian. I will have to listen and delegate more."

What's in store for Dior "is contained in two words," Audrain said, "preserving and developing. We have to preserve the capital of fame and prestige, which is very



Paul Audrain

bonuses for early retirement. No comment on the subject from Rouet either, who had a good relationship with Audrain. "Audrain was my right arm for ten years and he was elected unanimously," he said, "which made me very happy because it restored unity to this house."

No comment either on the future of Société Bouscasse Saintes Frères, the bankrupt owner of Dior. What happens to the various elements of Bouscasse — many of which like Dior, are profitable — remains to be decided. It is generally assumed that Dior will be spun off and sold to the highest bidder. Whether Audrain remains in charge then, no one can say.

**Glyndebourne: A Thriving 50***International Herald Tribune*

**GLYNDEBOURNE**, England — Once upon a time the wealthy owner of a lovely estate in one of the loveliest parts of Sussex married a very pretty opera singer, and had the mad idea of adding a little opera house to the already spacious family mansion.

This wealthy country squire was John Christie, The pretty opera singer was Audrey Mildmay, a member of the Carl Rosa touring opera company. They were married in 1931. Two years later, in June of 1933, Christie announced to the press that the opera house had been built, and would open the following spring with either "Don Giovanni" or "Die Walküre." Productions of "Parsifal" at Easter and "Hansel and Gretel" at Christmas were contemplated for the future.

It didn't work out quite that way. Audrey Mildmay, if not her Wagner-loving husband, knew that a 150-seat theater in the Sussex countryside was no place for "Die Walküre" or "Parsifal." "If you're going to spend all that money, John," she told her doting husband, "for God's sake do the thing properly!"

With the fortunate — and fortuitous — assistance of a greatly gifted and accomplished trio who had turned their backs on a Nazi Germany — the conductor Fritz Busch from Dresden, the stage director Carl Ebert and the administrator Rudolf Bing from Berlin — things were, indeed, done properly. The house opened on May 29, 1934, with Mozart's "The Marriage of Figaro," with Mrs. Christie as the fetching Susanna.

"The Marriage of Figaro" was given again this past May 29 in a theater now seating 700, and presided over by John Christie's son George, to celebrate the 50th anniversary of an impossible dream that has become one of the most successful and prestigious of all opera festivals. It is also, with its tradition of evening dress — for performances beginning at 5 o'clock — and a long dinner interval for picnicking on the extensive and well manicured lawns, one of the most unusual.

That first festival in 1934 offered "Così fan tutte" as well as "The Marriage of Figaro," and lasted only two weeks. This year's festival runs through Aug. 17, the repertoire also including Monteverdi's "L'Incoronazione di Poppea," Benjamin Britten's "A Midsummer Night's Dream," Richard Strauss' "Arabella" and, as in that first year, "Così fan tutte."

The repertoire reflects accurately the character that Glyndebourne has presented to the musical world from the beginning. A number of composers have figured in the annual program, but the constant names have been Mozart, Rossini and Strauss, with a recurring bow to baroque as represented by Monteverdi and Cavalli.

This year's casting also reflects Glyndebourne tradition: no great — and expensive — stars, but rather younger professionals ready to come for the summer and rehearse, some of them possibly headed for stardom, following in the Glyndebourne footsteps of Birgit Nilsson, Joan Sutherland, Sena Jurinac, Geraint Evans, Teresa Berganza, Kiri Te Kanawa, Frederica von Stade, Ileana Cotrubas and Mirella Freni.

The 50th anniversary opening with "The Marriage of Figaro," a revival of Sir Peter Hall's production of 1973, has been followed by the season's first new production, "L'Incoronazione di Poppea," also by Hall, with Raymond Leppard conducting his "realization" of Monteverdi's score introduced here in 1962 when John Pritchard was the conductor. This edition has been widely performed since then in Europe and North America, applauded by audiences everywhere and reviled by musicologists for its indifference to "authenticity."

This new production, designed and lighted by Sir Peter's longtime partner, John Bury, is pleasing to both eye and ear, however offensive the sordid tale of adultery and triumph may be to moral sensibility. It is fluently, if not always immaculately, sung by Maria Ewing in the title role, and three other Americans, Cynthia Clarey as Ottavia, Dennis Bailey as Nero, Dale Duesing as Ottone, Keith Lewis as Nemorino, and Robert Lloyd (English) as Seneca. The casting of castrato roles with tenors is, as always, a mistake.

"The Marriage of Figaro," solicitously conducted by Bernard Haitink, also has a strong American cast, with Graeme Knott as Susanna, Paul Ekman as Cherubino, Richard Stilwell as Count Almaviva and Mimi Lerner as Marcellina. All do well, most notably Knott, but the performance is dominated by the Italian Claudio Desderi's turbulent Figaro.

As if to demonstrate that Glyndebourne casting is not exclusively for the young, Don Curzio is sung and acted by that Swiss master of cameo roles Hugues Cuénod, who will be 82 on June 26, Evriva!

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**'Fool' Sparks English Theater in Paris***Thomas Quinn Curtis**International Herald Tribune*

**PARIS** — English-language theater is having another go in Paris.

In January four associations of English-speaking players (The English Channel, the Spoleto Theater, The Stage and the X-Pat Theater) joined to rent the Théâtre Marbel, tucked away on a steep, spiral Montmartre lane. After four months, they report, solvency has been attained.

The X-Pat, a nonprofit group of theater professionals, is devoted to producing classic, contemporary and original works. Since its inception last year it has produced Harold Pinter's "Betrayal" and Tennessee Williams' "Suddenly Last Summer," but its current offering — at the Théâtre Marbel through June 16 — is more venturesome, having never been seen here in French or English or as a motion picture. This is Sam Shepard's latest play, "Fool for Love," a current off-Broadway hit that also is playing in Los Angeles, where it was crowned with the local critics' award. Next season it is to be done here in French so that the X-Pat edition is in the nature of a preview.

Shepard is an American dramatist who came to notice in the 1960s when his first works were acted at New York's Theatre Genesis, housed in an old church, and at the Café La Mama, a nursery for novice playwrights. The early Shepard pieces, with their stream-of-consciousness, apparently eluded translation. Henry Milbury tried one of them, "La Turista," in French to the consternation of Parisian audiences.

Shepard has since become more communicative. He is the author of the Wim Wenders film, "Paris, Texas," voted the prize as the best motion picture in the recent Cannes festival competition. His new play is an agitated yarn about a cowboy who unwillingly commits incest with his half-sister and seeks — her protests notwithstanding — to continue the sport, it bulges with melodramatic whoop-de-do, while the pair's father, a comic old reprobate (absent from their confrontation but present in their thoughts), sits reminiscing about the past in a rocker at the platform's apron.

The interpreting quartet — Garrick Maul as the raunchy truck-driving rancher, Deborah Gray as his half-sister, Nick Calderbank as the her bewildered beau and Robert Barr as the callous parent, a foxy grandpa figure — rise to the difficult challenge of the extravagant fable, making the most of its flashes of salty humor and frequent outbursts of hysteria. Judith Burrett's direction is to be commanded for the swift pace and the effective projection of this gamy slice of Americana.

"Fool for Love" is being performed nightly at 8:30 (except Sundays and Mondays) and tickets are from 40 to 50 francs; at the Théâtre Marbel (4 Rue de l'Amazie d'Orléans).

On June 6 the English Channel company opens in production of "Twelfth Night" in the Jardin Shakespeare in the Bois de Boulogne. This alfresco presentation will be given nightly at 8:30 (except Mondays) through June 24. It is promised that the stage will strive for the "energy, color and passion of an Italian carnival." Sheila Dunnigan is to be its Viola. There are

matines at 3 P.M. on June 10 and 17.

The spotlight is currently on tour in France with a repertory of children's plays. At the Galerie 55 (55 Rue de Seine) at 8:30 (except Sundays and Mondays) William Doherty's production of Edward Albee's "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" for the English Theater of Paris may be seen and the Stage group announces a musical-comedy revue at the Théâtre Marbel on July 1.

The American Center on the Boulevard Raspail occasionally imports American productions of an avant-garde nature for brief engagements but it has abandoned a standing, local acting company.

English-language theater in Paris must acquire French support to survive. This can be done, but it has not been done often.

Some seasons ago Samuel Beckett supervised a program in English of his monologues and playlets as a one-man show for that excellent Irish actor, Jack MacGowran. Beckett's reputation filled the house on the opening night, but the show closed in a week.

Edward Sterling, an English actor, proved the most resourceful entrepreneur of English plays for Parisian audiences. Sterling, trained in the Ben Greet troupe, came here to act a part in "Macbeth," a production in which James K. Baxter, starred. That was in

June 1971 and Sterling stayed on. He formed his own company, which played in Paris and elsewhere for two decades.

The secret of Sterling's prolonged success lay in his swift obtaining of popular new plays when they were still on the London boards prior to their translation and their appearance as movies.

He produced plays by Shaw, O'Casey, Drinkwater, Galsworthy, Priestly, Van Duren, Noel Coward, St. John Ervine and Lonsdale.

He toured them in Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Italy and the Netherlands. University students everywhere, wanting to hear English and to learn of the latest trends in English drama and play-styles, were offered a novel experience.

The company he assembled was not much above the stock level and when a star occasionally joined them — as Mrs. Patrick Campbell once did — they were overshadowed, but the regulars were sufficiently accomplished to play acceptably everything from Shakespeare to "While Parents Sleep."

A shrewd impresario, Sterling's repertory embraced thrillers and farces as well as the works of distinguished dramatists.

The newly-formed companies of English language players would do well to adopt the Sterling system. It is the only one to have functioned profitably for 30 years.

The Leaves of Pina Bausch And Other Olympic Arts

*By Aljean Harmetz**New York Times Service**PINA BAUSCH, California —**Pina Bausch's Wuppertaler**Tanztheater, the controversial**West German dance company,**opened the 10-week-long Los An-**geles Olympic Arts Festival at**the Pasadena Civic Auditorium. Be-**fore it ends on Aug. 12, the arts**festivals adjunct to the 1984 summer**Olympic Games will have provided**more than 400 performances by**145 theater, dance and music com-**panies, representing every conti-**nent and 18 countries.**It was a stark and despairing look**at the relationship between men**and women. It was greeted with**applause and a sprinkling of boos.**The 44-year-old Bausch, who re-**ceived part of her training at Juil-**liard, became director of the dance**troupe in Wuppertal in 1973. "The**Rite of Spring," which she choreo-**graphed in 1975, contains many of**the traditional assumptions of what**constitutes dance. In 1977, she**broke with traditional ideas with**"Bluebeard," a ballet the company**will perform Thursday and Friday.**The festival provided 40 30-gal-**lon bags of leaves to be strewn on**the stage for "Bluebeard."**Robert Fitzpatrick, director*



NYSE Most Actives								
Index	Yld	High	Low	Chg	Chg%			
Trans								
UHL								
Comp								
117499	476	476	476	+16	+3.4%			
117500	108	108	108	+16	+15.4%			
117501	154	154	154	-12	-7.7%			
117502	154	154	154	+16	+10.5%			
117503	154	154	154	-12	-7.7%			
117504	154	154	154	+16	+10.5%			
117505	154	154	154	-12	-7.7%			
117506	154	154	154	+16	+10.5%			
117507	154	154	154	-12	-7.7%			
117508	154	154	154	+16	+10.5%			
117509	154	154	154	-12	-7.7%			
117510	154	154	154	+16	+10.5%			
117511	154	154	154	-12	-7.7%			
117512	154	154	154	+16	+10.5%			
117513	154	154	154	-12	-7.7%			
117514	154	154	154	+16	+10.5%			
117515	154	154	154	-12	-7.7%			
117516	154	154	154	+16	+10.5%			
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117604	154	154	154	+16	+10.5%			
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## Coffee Producers Meet as High Prices Threaten Export Quota Agreement

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Stubbornly high coffee prices, which threaten to disrupt the stability of the world market, forced the 73-nation International Coffee Organization to a special meeting of its executive board Monday in London.

Since mid-December, the group has been unable to keep prices within the agreed range of \$1.20 to \$1.40 a pound. In recent weeks, coffee for July delivery on the Coffee, Sugar and Cocoa Exchange in New York has climbed as high as \$1.56 a pound, the highest price in at least four years.

On Friday, the coffee organization released an extra 1 million bags onto the market. That was the fourth and final such increase in supply it is allowed under its rules. If prices do not stay down, the group faces the possibility of suspending its quota system and allowing a free market in coffee.

"The price remains above \$1.50/75 for the next 45 market days," said a spokesman for the coffee organization in London, "then we face suspension of quotas and go back to a free market." He

added that "there's no sense of panic, but it's worrying a lot of people on the market."

The coffee organization regulates supplies and prices through a system of export quotas under the International Coffee Agreement, which has been one of the world's most successful commodity agreements because both producer and consumer members have generally favored moderate prices that do not curtail consumption. Now there is concern that the agreement could break down entirely if the organization cannot lower prices in an orderly manner.

Retail prices have started to rise, and analysts predict that trend will accelerate. General Foods Corp., the leading U.S. coffee maker, announced Friday that it was raising the wholesale price of its popular Maxwell House brand by 10 cents a pound, to \$2.83, with other coffee products also affected.

Wholesale prices have been increasing primarily because exporting countries have been unable to fill their quotas, said Dennis C. Koutras, director of commodities research at Drexel Burnham Lam-

bert Inc. This is mainly because of shipping delays and because of poor weather in the Ivory Coast and Brazil.

As well, there is the threat of a freeze in Brazil, which alone accounts for one-third of world output. The harvest is not completed until mid-August, and bad weather in Brazil could send prices soaring to \$2 a pound.

"We believe it will be a better crop than last year," when more than half of Brazil's crop was damaged by bad weather, Mr. Koutras said. "But the market is reflecting the Commodore Plus/4, a revised version of the Commodore-256 model introduced in January.

Some producer countries are believed to have brought new supplies to the market in recent days, and prices have begun to decline. On Friday, the price of a July contract closed at \$1.4593, well below the peak but still substantially higher than the organization's recommended upper limit.

"The decline has occurred partly because of concern, which I believe is unfounded, that if prices keep going up, the agreement would be in jeopardy," said Edward Meir, an analyst with Drexel.

## IMF Chief Says Debtors Need Time

(Continued from Page 9)

al balance of payments for the major debtor nations is, on the whole, better today than our assessment of only six or eight months ago," Mr. de Larosière said. He ascribed this improvement in part to the large U.S. trade deficit that has allowed many poor countries to reap unexpected gains in export earnings.

This parallels, and will reinforce, an argument that President Ronald Reagan is expected to make this week at the London economic summit of seven industrial nations, which starts Thursday. The U.S. president contends that the negative effects of high interest rates on the poor nations is offset by the unexpected bonanza they have received from the U.S. trade deficit.

Mr. de Larosière's proposal for longer-term commercial bank lending is certain to be considered a

major modification of the strategy adopted at last year's Williamsburg summit. That called, as a first condition, for the borrowing countries to deal seriously with their underlying economic problems. These "adjustment" programs as the IMF calls them, have prompted tough austerity measures in many countries. But the IMF director reiterated Monday that austerity conditions would have been more severe without the fund's programs.

The other parts of the Williamsburg strategy involved cooperative action by the IMF, other international leaders and the commercial banks, to maintain a flow of money, while rescheduling part of the debt on an annual basis.

Although Mr. de Larosière did not deal explicitly with a Federal Reserve-backed suggestion for a "cap" or ceiling on international loan rates, he acknowledged that the recent swift rise in interest rates was one of the reasons behind the pessimistic appraisal by some of the international debt situation.

It is for people who want the basics, without spending a lot of money," said Sigmund Hartmann, president of Commodore's software division. He said the Plus/4 will sell for less than \$300.

The Plus/4 will not run any of the programs designed for the Commodore-64, the company's most popular model, he said. But a stripped-down version of the Plus/4, which does not have any of

the primary element of the system is a headband strapped onto the forehead. By moving the eyes or furrowing the brow, a user can make the object on the screen move. The headband contains sensors that pick up subtle electrical signals sent to the muscles just above the eyes. It is expected to sell for about \$79.

### COMPANY NOTES

Chrysler Corp. said it reached agreement with Mitsubishi Motors Corp. of Japan to sell Mitsubishi products through Chrysler's Plymouth and Dodge dealers until the end of 1995. In addition, the two companies announced plans for a new fuel-injected V-6 engine to be produced by Mitsubishi for Chrysler. Chrysler has a 15-percent holding in Mitsubishi Motors.

Daewoo Shipbuilding & Heavy Industry Ltd. of South Korea said it has obtained a \$70-million contract from Shipping Corp. of India to build four bulk carriers, and a \$26-million order from National Shipping Co. of Saudi Arabia for a chemicals carrier.

Kobe Steel Ltd. of Japan said it has reached basic agreement with the Chinese government to establish a joint nonferrous-metals engineering company in the suburbs of Beijing. Kobe said the company would be capitalized at about \$3 million, of which two-thirds will be put up by China National Nonferrous Metal Industry Corp. and the balance by Kobe Steel and Shinko Shoji Co., Kobe's sales arm.

Merck & Co., a U.S. pharmaceuticals company, said nearly 4,000 union workers went on strike at eight plants nationwide after contract talks broke down. The Merck Inter Union Council, which represents three unions, overwhelmingly rejected a contract proposal on Sunday. A federal mediator who participated in the talks did not schedule new talks until officials

met a year earlier.

The South African mining and industrial concern said that per-share earnings increased to 243.8 South African cents from 223.3 cents a year earlier.

## Citicorp Purchases Vickers Stake and Unit of Grindlays

Reuters

LONDON — Citicorp, the largest bank holding company in the United States, has completed the purchase of a stake in the London brokerage Vickers da Costa, a joint statement said Monday.

The transaction gives Citicorp a 29.9-percent share of Vickers' London Stock Exchange business and a 4.9-percent stake in its North American business. Citicorp also controls the rest of Vickers' worldwide operations.

Vickers has been reorganized partly to enable its stock-exchange business to be transferred to a new company, Vickers da Costa (UK). The latter was admitted to the London exchange as a limited corporate member with beginning Monday.

The company did not exhibit the machine publicly, but in a change from past practice, Atari showed it to third-party software manufacturers, so that they can design programs for it before it is released. Atari's failure to do that in the past has been blamed in part for its losses last year, which exceeded \$500 million.

Atari also introduced its "MindLink" system, which enables video-game users to manipulate objects on the video-game screen without using their hands.

The primary element of the system is a headband strapped onto the forehead. By moving the eyes or furrowing the brow, a user can make the object on the screen move. The headband contains sensors that pick up subtle electrical signals sent to the muscles just above the eyes. It is expected to sell for about \$79.

### Anglo American Has 5.3% Profit Increase

Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — Anglo American Corp. of South Africa reported Monday that its pretax profit for the ended March 31 rose 5.3 percent to \$76.8 million (rand \$612 million), from \$73.7 million a year earlier.

The South African mining and industrial concern said that per-share earnings increased to 243.8 South African cents from 223.3 cents a year earlier.

## Congress Delays Bill to Phase Out Eurobond Taxes

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A bill to phase out the 30-percent withholding tax on U.S. Treasury bonds and Eurobonds purchased by non-U.S. citizens is being held up in the U.S. Congress.

The U.S. Treasury officials have supported a repeal of the withholding tax. And lobbyists for the repeal — including most of the U.S. underwriters with the exception of Credit Suisse First Boston — had expected the bill to go to conference several weeks ago.

The withholding tax provision, even though it is not related to raising tax revenue, has been included in a tax package that Congress has been putting together to reduce the U.S. deficit because the provision must be part of an overall tax bill.

The Senate has taken longer than expected to come up with a tax bill. As well several Congressmen who support some of the key provisions of the measure are accompanying President Ronald Reagan to the D-Day ceremony in France, thus further delaying the bill.

Lobbyists now expect the bill to go to conference by the end of the week or the early part of next week. However, since 300 separate tax questions have to be taken up in subcommittees, it is difficult to predict when the Congress will discuss the withholding tax provision.

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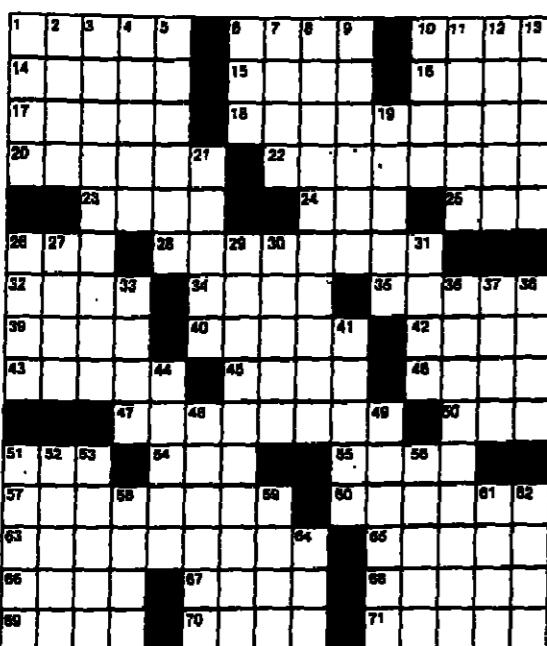
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- 20 "Value—", Sibylline opus
- 22 Capital of Alberta
- 23 Sense
- 24 N.T. book
- 25 Ike's W.W. II post
- 26 Barracks bed
- 28 Softened in temper
- 32 Samoan port
- 34 Cleans up
- 35 Of birth
- 38 Fasting period
- 40 —water (under fire)
- 42 Colosseum site
- 43 Jim Jordan's radio role
- 45 Something to play
- 46 Near
- 47 Yellowish white

**DOWN**

- 1 Pixilated
- 2 —Khyam
- 3 Like an efficacious sermon
- 4 Tired of it all
- 5 Bed canopy
- 6 Perform
- 7 Kind of cheese
- 8 Oppressive
- 9 Release
- 10 Bull or Doe
- 11 Declaim
- 12 Dostoevsky's "The —"
- 13 Ragazzo's grandfather
- 14 Octavus Roy —
- 21 Fragrant resin
- 22 Series
- 23 C.S.A. general
- 24 Hebrew measure
- 25 Move swiftly
- 26 Fit to
- 27 Oil cartel
- 28 C.S.A. general
- 29 Wine-and-soda drinks
- 30 Convex molding
- 31 Protected from the sun
- 32 Wine-and-soda
- 33 Fit to
- 34 Before: Prefix
- 35 Managerie afloat
- 36 Destroyed a destroyer
- 37 Muslim prince
- 38 Inadequate
- 39 Narrates
- 40 Void
- 41 Transparent fabrics
- 42 Pakistani city
- 43 Burning issue for law enforcers
- 44 Black or Valentine
- 45 Kind of orange
- 46 Rural sight
- 47 Gardner
- 48 Besides
- 49 A
- 50 Compass pt.

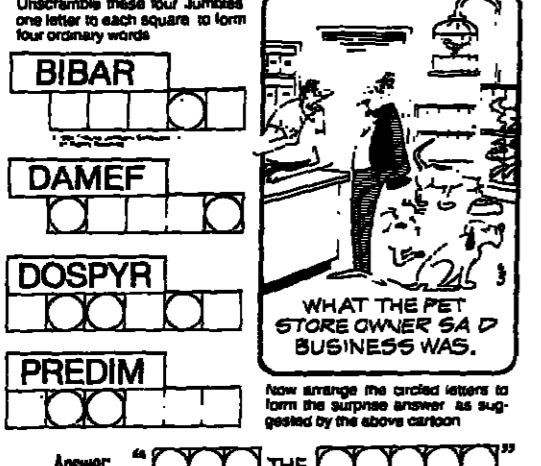
\* New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

## DENNIS THE MENACE



## JUMBLE

THAT SCRABBLE WORD GAME  
by Hann Arnold and Bob Lee



**ANSWER:** **THE**

(Answers tomorrow)

**Yesterday's Jumble:** MINCE FAUNA EXHORT PROFIT

**Answer:** What the star pitcher turned boxer ended up as—A NO-HITTER

## WEATHER

**EUROPE**

	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Amsterdam	71	59	70	70	59
Barcelona	71	61	68	61	59
Berlin	71	61	68	61	59
Brussels	71	61	68	61	59
Bucharest	71	61	68	61	59
Copenhagen	71	61	68	61	59
Cuernavaca	71	61	68	61	59
Edinburgh	71	61	68	61	59
Florence	71	61	68	61	59
Frankfurt	71	61	68	61	59
Helsinki	71	61	68	61	59
Istanbul	71	61	68	61	59
London	71	61	68	61	59
Madrid	71	61	68	61	59
Munich	71	61	68	61	59
Paris	71	61	68	61	59
Prague	71	61	68	61	59
Rome	71	61	68	61	59
Stockholm	71	61	68	61	59
Tbilisi	71	61	68	61	59
Tokyo	71	61	68	61	59

**AFRICA**

	HIGH	LOW
Algiers	71	61
Cario	71	61
Cape Town	71	61
Harare	71	61
Lagos	71	61
Maputo	71	61
Monrovia	71	61
Windhoek	71	61

**LATIN AMERICA**

	HIGH	LOW
Buenos Aires	71	61
Mexico City	71	61
Rio de Janeiro	71	61
Sao Paulo	71	61

**NORTH AMERICA**

	HIGH	LOW
Anchorage	71	61
Altares	71	61
Boston	71	61
Calgary	71	61
Denver	71	61
Houston	71	61
Las Vegas	71	61
Montreal	71	61
Seattle	71	61
Toronto	71	61
Washington	71	61

**MIDDLE EAST**

	HIGH	LOW
Akkar	71	61
Amman	71	61
Damascus	71	61
Jerusalem	71	61
Tel Aviv	71	61

**OCEANIA**

	HIGH	LOW
Auckland	71	61
Sydney	71	61
Tarawa	71	61
Singapore	71	61

**TUESDAY'S FORECAST** (London, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.)

Cloudy, Temp. 71-77°/61-67°

## SPORTS

## Lakers Flatten Celtics, 137-104, for 2-1 Series Lead



The Lakers' Bob McAdoo (11) and Kevin McHale tangle while going for a third-period rebound.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

INGLEWOOD, California — The fast break of the Los Angeles Lakers left the Boston Celtics in stunned disbelief here Sunday. The Celtics were routed by 137-104 as the Lakers took a 2-1 lead in the four-of-seven-game National Basketball Association championship series.

Earvin Johnson dissected the Celtics with 21 assists, a record for an NBA title series. He broke the

stand up. They kept hitting us with jabs, and they put us away early. There's not much else to say when you get beat like that."

The Lakers

did indeed put victory

away earlier than might have

been expected in a championship

series. The difference occurred in

the second period, when they

scored 18 unanswered points to

take a 53-40 lead.

The Lakers

shopped a 63-44 advantage Sun-

day.

"When we do that, we create

more opportunities for ourselves,"

said Johnson. "Other than that, we

just played well, real well."

The Laker strategy was to run

the Celtics out of the Forum, and it

was a success. Led by James Worthy, Los Angeles raced to an 18-4

lead by making 8 of its first 12 shots

and limning Boston to 2 field goals

in 11 attempts.

Worthy

and one of the fastest Lakers

and, at 6'9", one of the tallest, made

4 of his first 5 shots, including a

fast-break basket over Maxwell,

who fouled him. Worthy main-

tained the accuracy he had shown

in Thursday's Game 2 in Boston,

when he made 11 of 12 shots.

The Celtics went scoreless for

the first 2 minutes and again for

a stretch of 3:12 before Jones

replaced the guard Dennis Johnson

with the outside-shooting Scott

Wedman. Wedman and Bird, who

had 12 points in the period, then

led a rally in the next 2 minutes that

cut the deficit to 20-16.

The Celtics

had been stripped of the ball by

Maxwell

and had a shot blocked by Robert

Parish, who missed his first 6 shots,

scored only 3 points in the half.

But Abdul-Jabbar then ignited

the Lakers by grabbing three conse-

cutive rebounds.

With Worthy and Kurt Rambis

rebounding and starting the fast

breaks, the Lakers scored 18 con-

secutive points during a 5:30

stretch for their 53-40 lead in the

half.

Rambis

had scored only 7

points in the series, had 6 during

that surge and 12 in the half, while

Worthy had 4 in the spurt and 11 at

intermission. Bob MacAdoo, aver-

aging 11.3 points going into the

game, scored 13 in the half. John-

son had 10 assists and 7 rebounds

before intermission.

Boston's four guards made only

9 of 26 shots.

In the third period, Rambis, who

hit his first 7 shots, completed a

daunting fast break with a 3-point

shot to drop a set, but at least one of

them will fall Tuesday. Martina

Navratilova is to meet Kathy Hor-

vath; each has dropped just 10

games. In last year's fourth round,

Horvath upset the then-defending

champion in three sets.

Navratilova needs three more

victories here to become the fifth

woman ever to win four consecu-

tive grand slam titles. (UPI, AP)

Seven of the players left in the

men's and women's singles have yet

to drop a set, but at least one of

them will fall Tuesday. Martina

Navratilova is to meet Kathy Hor-

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games. In last year's fourth round,

Horvath upset the then-defending

champion in three sets.

Navratilova needs three more

victories here to become the fifth

woman ever to win four consecu-

tive grand slam titles. (UPI, AP)

Four of the players left in the

men's and women's singles have yet

to drop a set, but at least one of

them will fall Tuesday. Martina

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